

INTEREST FELT MEMORIAL TO JACK SWILLING

Much Enthusiasm Apparent
In Chamber of Commerce
Proposal To Erect Monument
To Man Who Built
First Canal From Salt
River To Present City

With the coming of the fiftieth anniversary of Phoenix on October 20, enthusiasm is being aroused on behalf of a proposal to erect a monument to Capt. John W. Swilling, known all over the Arizona frontier among Americans as Jack Swilling, and among his many Mexican friends as Don Juan Capistrano.

The chamber of commerce has recommended that a celebration be held February 14, 1921, commemorating at one time the fiftieth birthday of Phoenix and the fiftieth birthday of Maricopa county. Governor Safford having signed the bill creating the county on February 12, 1871. The county in those days meant Phoenix, for the population was centered here, where in 1857 Jack Swilling started the built the first canal from the Salt river. He finished the canal in the spring of 1858 and crops were grown that year. The community then was a scattering of ranches and public places, lying east of the present Phoenix business district. A mass meeting held on October 20, 1878, brought forth a decision to build Phoenix on a section of land which now forms the center of the city.

Is Given Credit
To Jack Swilling is due the credit of creating what is now known as the Salt River valley. He saw the great opening of some 4,000 acres, of irrigated area now in excess of 300,000 acres. The publicity department of the chamber of commerce has for a month been gathering information about early Phoenix and during this search has met with an enthusiastic "yes" to the proposal to erect a monument to the memory of the great frontiersman who with men of his type made Arizona safe.

Once there was a tendency to play down Jack Swilling. People coming into the territory in the latter seventies and early eighties were of another race, so to speak. The law had come and they depended upon the law and through this training under the law and order, as the people today are trained, they failed to realize what it meant even to live on the frontier and how much greater was the task of being a leader in those days. Jack Swilling was a leader of men, of a type created by nature for the occasion of bringing Arizona out of the agency to peace and industry. That type was fearless, independent, kind, truthful, shooting only to kill and when killing was necessary.

Discover New Records
The Farish and McClintock histories have something to say of Jack Swilling and they speak of him in the highest terms as a frontiersman and a citizen. But there were many other men, Swilling and some of them have not been published. The publicity department has succeeded in gathering valuable information which will be submitted for publication in the new and the town's birthday, Oct. 20. It also has in preparation unpublished incidents of the economic and social life of Phoenix in or about the year 1870.

At this time it wishes to present on behalf of the proposed monument, the personal recollections of Jack Swilling, received yesterday from Col. A. F. Banta, a guest at the Phoenix home. Prescott. To introduce Colonel Banta to the younger readers, before giving his story of Swilling are a few facts: Colonel Banta came to Arizona in 1859. He was one of the chief government guides and scouts with headquarters at Fort Whipple (Prescott). He was a member of the tenth legislature and introduced the law which passed, creating Apache county. He was district attorney for Apache for two terms, 1879-1880, and 1889-1890. During his life in the early days he served in other public offices. He was the chief guide of the Wheeler exploration expedition and also the 100th meridian expedition in 1873. He was one of the pioneers in the newspaper business, his last position in that capacity being that of editor of the Observer at St. Johns. He also was a prospector. He was born in Indiana in 1846 and enjoys good health today. He was a great friend of Jack Swilling and loved him because "Jack was a real man," as the colonel says.

Here is his letter:
"My dear Mr. Wynkoop: It gives me much pleasure to tell the truth and facts concerning my old time friend, Capt. Jack W. Swilling, a man very unjustly maligned, misrepresented and misunderstood. No truer friend or man ever lived than Jack. He was wholehearted and generous to a fault."

Jack's First Encounter

"Jack was born in North Carolina, not far from a country village. One day Jack went to the mill. He was then 17 years old. In the town lived one of those despicable characters that posed as a respectable citizen. The man owned a vicious dog. Jack was passing along on the opposite side of the street when the dog jumped the yard fence and attacked Jack. As soon as Jack saw the intentions of the dog he called to the owner, then standing on his front porch laughing to see his dog harass the country boy. The dog rushed Jack, who drew his knife and as the dog raised on his hind feet to seize Jack by the throat, Jack threw out his left arm and drove the knife into the dog's vitals, killing the animal. This felled the big bully and owner of the dog and he snatched up a piece of wood and started toward Jack. Although warned by Jack, the fellow attacked with the club and was killed then and there by Jack. And he deserved to be killed, and all his kind deserve the same fate.

After a time, Jack reached Texas and when the civil war began was commissioned lieutenant in Colonel Baylor's regiment of Texan volunteers. In Sibley's raid into New Mexico in 1862 and during his retreat Jack was taken prisoner by the Union forces and confined in the military guard house at Las Cruces. General West commanded. The Indians were bad. All communications were cut off between military posts. Details with messages were killed. The country was under martial law and one of the captains served as provost marshal. Jack was ironed with lead and chain which he wore for more than a year. During all this time the captain had become well acquainted with Jack and learned to like and respect him for a real man. The officer put in many hours in Jack's company. One day during their conversation the captain mentioned the serious situation of the military. In a moment Jack's eyes flashed and in his

great voice he said, 'Captain, you can tell General West that I will make the attempt to carry his dispatches.' The captain laughing said, 'I must bid goodbye for good to my friend, Captain Jack.' Jack took the words as a reflection upon his honor and indignantly replied, 'My word is given, sir, and it never has to this day been violated.' The captain hastened to assure Jack he was merely joking, and said he would speak to General West, which he did.

Faithful to Trust
"When the provost captain said to West, 'I have a man who will carry your dispatches to Fort Bayard' and told him it was Swilling, the general replied, 'Preposterous; I cannot turn that man loose on his word.' General West, the captain, 'that man is honorable. His word is as good as his bond. He would die sooner than violate his word of honor.' The captain saluted and left the general. West pondered the strange attack of the captain and finally called his orderly, saying, 'Give my compliments to Captain —, and say it is my request that he come to my headquarters.' The provost captain, 'You may have the iron taken off your prisoner and bring him here at once.' When Jack appeared, West said, 'Captain Swilling, your friend here (designating the provost captain) seems to have unbounded confidence in you; in fact, he is ready to play the part of Damon and Pythias. If I send you with dispatches to Bayard you must go voluntarily, as I would not ask any man to attempt the dangerous trip.'

"Captain Swilling went, delivered the dispatches, returned to General West, and said, 'I am ready to be ironed again.'

"West told Jack to take the liberty of the post and that any time he wished to leave the post to visit town that he need simply to report the fact to the provost marshal.

"The government needed the services of such men as Captain Swilling and Jack was offered a situation at \$250 a month, but he must first take the oath of allegiance. This was done and Jack was employed.

Was Good Neighbor
"I remember one morning Jack's wife came out and said, 'Don Juan, I want to wash today and there is no wood.' Jack hitched up his team to the house and was ready to start when Lum Grey came around the corner of the house and, seeing his team hitched up, remarked, 'I am on time,' Jack said, 'Well, Lum, what is it?' Grey said, 'My wife wants to wash today, has no wood, and I want to borrow your team.' Jack said, 'All right, it is hitched up; go ahead.' Grey took the team and Jack carried wood on his back for Mrs. Swilling to wash with. I recite the incident as showing the sort of neighbor Jack was at all times. A more generous, open hearted man never lived than the much maligned John W. Swilling.

"He always kept open house, where any and all were welcome. One time a fellow bought a wild broncho horse at government sale at Fort McDowell, came down to Jack's place, staked the animal in Jack's alfalfa, and left. Jack did not know where the fellow lived nor where he was, but the next day saw the horse still staked out, so he led the horse to water and put it in a new place. This he did every day for three months, when the fellow showed up. Jack would not charge one cent for pasture or labor.

"The writer was perhaps better acquainted with Jack Swilling and Lord Duppa (Darrell Duppa, the wandering English lord who named Phoenix—Ed.) than any other person in Arizona. Jack always called me 'my boy.' When in his cups I was about the only one who dared to do anything with Jack."

Cuts Off Ears
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"This act Jack always regretted—not the killing, but the barbarous act of cutting off the ears. Jack always protected the weak and harmless. I saw Jack step up to one of these bullies, or would be bad men, who was abusing a quiet, inoffensive fellow, and say here, my friend, if you want trouble I will accommodate you; that poor man doesn't want trouble with you; let him alone; if I see you molest him again you will hear from me in a way not healthy for you. Now go. That kind always went."

CITY SETS ASIDE
AUTO CAMP GROUND

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"Approximately 20 acres are included in the tract which has heretofore been of little value to the city. It is now planned to shade trees, the city manager explained, making it of little value for the growing of farm products. He recommended its use as an automobile camp grounds providing satisfactory arrangements could be made with the owners of the property.

On recommendation of the city manager, the commission unanimously approved the appointment of Howard B. Thompson, superintendent of the city water works.

Prof. John D. Loper, superintendent of city schools, addressed the meeting, stating that the schools were facing a 27 per cent. increase in attendance; that the school building were crowded to their capacity and requested a special permit to erect two or three one-room frame structures adjacent to the existing school for the accommodation of the pupils. Upon recommendation of the city building inspector, the permit was granted.

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COUNTY AND CITY BUILDING TOPIC AT TOWN MEETING

Civic Center and City of The
Future are Discussed at
Lively Meeting—Speakers
Express Views

Plans for a Phoenix civic center and a joint city hall and court house were discussed at the chamber of commerce last night when the chamber of commerce conducted its first town meeting of the season at the Woman's club. Recommendations for some definite action on the part of city and county authorities will be made by the committee at the next town meeting as a result of motion unanimously adopted last night.

Discussion of the phases entering into the proposals to construct a civic center or a joint city hall and court house were frank in the extreme. Opinions were at variance, but generally, but there was over predominant a feeling of neighborliness and a desire to arrive at a conclusion that would prove beneficial to all.

It was just like one big family gathered to discuss financial problems and plans for the future.

Last night's meeting was the introductory number of a series of like meetings, in which citizens of Phoenix and the community are welcome speakers to express their views on questions of public moment and to hear the views of their neighbors. Through this exchange of ideas the chamber of commerce, as a civic organization, hopes to arrive at some conclusion on these various questions wherein public sentiment will be expressed as to the majority opinion.

Talk of Future
The initial town meeting was an altogether fitting introductory. In tones friendly to their neighbors, even though at variance, they talked of the future Phoenix; of the Phoenix of 50,000, or the Phoenix of 100,000; they frankly expressed opinions on methods of procedure to provide for the housing of public offices when the city reaches the tomorrow. Far sighted men confessed their inability to even estimate the requirements of ten years hence, but it was the unanimous sentiment of the boosters for every man present was a booster—that any contemplated improvement should be big enough to provide for that day when Phoenix and the surrounding community has outgrown its infancy and reached a state of maturity.

City Manager V. A. Thompson was the first speaker of the evening, responding to a call from Chairman R. D. Roper, father of the town meeting. City Manager Thompson explained later in the evening. Until such time as their report has been made, he declared, he thought it unwise to proceed along the line of selection of a civic center or the construction of a joint city hall and court house.

Favors Combined Structure
Dave Goldberg recommended the construction of a joint city hall and court house, preferably on the Central school block, as soon as the necessary details could be worked out. He declared that the present sites of the two structures could be leased for a period of 99 years and that the proceeds derived from the leases would be sufficient to pay all interest on the bond issue for the construction of the proposed municipal building as well as paying off the interest.

J. C. Dobbins took up the discussion, following the line of thought advanced by the city manager, who has suggested temporary improvements pending completion of plans by experts already engaged.

Charles McArthur thought it much better to wait until the new city plan was finished before proceeding toward the selection of a civic center or the construction of a joint city hall and court house.

Employment of an expert to draft a city plan for Phoenix is a step in the right direction. Dwight B. Heard declared in a talk urging a preliminary report as soon as possible, that definite steps might be taken toward the desired end.

Must Build for Future.
"Phoenix has just begun to grow and we must build for the future," he said, "but we must have a definite plan in type. A joint city hall and court house undoubtedly has its advantages and conveniences as well as being economical. We must all get behind this city when it is the report made."

City Manager Thompson again took the floor, at the invitation of one of the committee, and explained plans for bond issue to be voted on this fall. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars are to be asked in a bond issue to provide for extension of the city water system to new sections recently admitted to the city. The extension of the sanitary sewer system will involve an expenditure of \$140,000, he declared. Another \$150,000 is to be asked for new parks; \$50,000 for a new fire station and fire fighting equipment and \$40,000 for a state armory here in addition to the \$150,000 to be asked for an addition and improvements to the city hall. The aggregate amount to be asked in these bond issues is approximately \$1,000,000, he said.

In reply to a question as to when the city planner would be able to make a preliminary report, he stated that he believed such a report could be made within a period of six months and probably four months.

Other Speakers.
E. C. Phelps took issue with the city manager on the advisability of the bonds to the extent of \$150,000 for any improvements or additions to the city hall if the report of the city planner could be made within such a short period. Mr. Heard also took the view and he made a motion that the committee report something of a constructive nature at the next town meeting, after consulting with members of the city commission, city manager and board of supervisors.

George H. Reubens, H. B. Wilkinson, Edgar Kennison, T. J. Croft and a half dozen others also spoke during the evening, taking one view or the other regarding proposals for the immediate future.

The committee appointed J. R. Todd, H. F. Atha, Harry Ray, W. H. Thompson and Dr. Alexander M. Tuthill as a

ENGLAND WILL KEEP EGYPTIAN PROMISES

BY MILTON BRONNER
European Manager N. E. A.
LONDON, Sept. 29.—Said Zaghul Pasha, the George Washington of Egypt:

This is what Egyptians in the future probably will call him for, unless all signs fail, Egypt is once more to be a free and independent nation, entering the league of nations, conducting her own finances, commanding her own army and doing practically all things that an independent nation does. And it will be very largely due to Zaghul Pasha, leader of the Egyptian Nationalist party.

Gift From England
Egypt's independence will be a gift from England, a fulfillment of her pledges made to the Egyptians, even as we fulfilled our pledges to the Cubans. The British entered Egypt in 1881 to help restore order.

The Egyptians were excluded from the peace conference. Zaghul Pasha and others were named a delegation to go to Paris anyhow. They got no farther than Malta.

Instead, Lord Milner, secretary of state for the colonies, was sent to Egypt to try to arrange a new constitution under the British protectorate. The mission was practically boycotted all over Egypt. The members were met with a solid demand for national independence.

Milner returned to London, sent for Zaghul and after numerous conferences, a program has been drawn up which is satisfactory to both leaders. There is small likelihood of the Milner report being turned down by the British and Egyptian cabinets and parliaments.

British Terms
In brief, Milner has agreed that: Egypt's independence shall be recognized by Great Britain.

Her integrity shall be guaranteed against outside aggression. In return Egypt is to recognize Britain's privileged position in the Nile valley and, in case of war, give English troops every facility in Egyptian territory.

Great Britain is to be permitted to maintain a garrison, probably at Kantara, to protect the Suez canal. Egypt shall regain control of her foreign relations subject to the net making treaties at variance with British policy.

She shall have her own diplomatic representative abroad. The various governmental ministries shall be run by Egyptians without British advisers, unless specially asked for by the Egyptian government.

Of the thousands of horses that were shipped from the United States to France to serve in the war only 26 were returned to this country.

The king of Siam has ordered several canals to be filled in to make roads for his motor cars.

wise to our game. When I first blew a pipe, I was going for 10 cents an acre. Now they're asking as high as \$4.

Most of the wildcaters are seeking leases in the New Mexico district, between Linaires and Victoria. Twenty-six geologists are now working in that district alone.

"Get to Hurry!"
"Wildcaters" who worked the fields of California and Pennsylvania are here in droves.

All have but one object—a lease—that slender hope on which the green and gold certificates can be issued, luring the dollars of clerk and stenographer, scrub woman and day laborer.

There isn't much chance for us boys back in the states anymore," confided a famous "wildcat." "The oil fields there are now proven territory and no place for the veteran wildcatter."

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PHOENIX TOO HAS "CITY HOUSEKEEPER"

AN ARTICLE IN THE WOMAN'S PAGE OF THE REPUBLICAN, CONCERNING MISS ANDERSON OF CHICAGO, WOMAN SALESMAN OF MOTOR-DRIVEN STREET SWEEPERS WHO HAS WON THE TITLE OF "CITY HOUSEKEEPER" BY HER WORK, BROUGHT TO LIGHT THE FACT THAT PHOENIX TOO HAS A WOMAN SALESMAN OF STREET SWEEPERS WHO MAY BE CALLED A CITY HOUSEKEEPER BECAUSE SHE HELPS KEEP THE STREETS OF CITIES CLEAN.

The local "city housekeeper" is Mrs. H. H. Behn, 45 West Portland street, and she is agent for Arizona and New Mexico for the line of motor-driven street sweepers Miss Anderson represents. Mrs. Behn shares Miss Anderson's views that women and men, as well as men, and to prove it has recently sold street sweepers to several Arizona and New Mexico cities.

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The government needed the services of such men as Captain Swilling and Jack was offered a situation at \$250 a month, but he must first take the oath of allegiance. This was done and Jack was employed.

"Jack was the leader of the party which discovered Rich Hill. He located in Salt river valley and with the few settlers took out the first ditch. At that time there were Jack V. Swilling, Lum Grey, Captain (Major) McKinney, Pumphandle John, Colonel Snively, the Starr brothers, Robinson, and, perhaps, a few others.

"Jack being the only one with means, furnished all the cash necessary, the others the labor. None of the party except the Starr brothers and Jack had animals.

I remember one morning Jack's wife came out and said, 'Don Juan, I want to wash today and there is no wood.' Jack hitched up his team to the house and was ready to start when Lum Grey came around the corner of the house and, seeing his team hitched up, remarked, 'I am on time,' Jack said, 'Well, Lum, what is it?' Grey said, 'My wife wants to wash today, has no wood, and I want to borrow your team.' Jack said, 'All right, it is hitched up; go ahead.' Grey took the team and Jack carried wood on his back for Mrs. Swilling to wash with.

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